

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Ninepence

A Meeting of Minds in Burma:

THE REAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BEN-GURION'S VISIT

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**Histadrut's Steel Deal With British
Firms—Big Boost To Industry** —PAGE 19



Goldmann's Sharp Attack On American Jewry

—PAGE 3

JEWISH OBSERVER & MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL:

100 Salisbury Square House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4
FLEET STREET 3349

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MUSEUM 3815**IN PLACE
OF IMPERIALISM**

There is something peculiarly reassuring about Mr. Ben-Gurion's visit to Burma. In a world torn with conflicts, with fear and suspicion, and with preoccupations of defence and alliances, Mr. Ben-Gurion's agenda appears almost incongruous. He is not going to Burma to seek either friends or loans; he is not looking for arms or alliances; he is not planning to gang up with the Burmese against anyone. His visit to the Burmese Premier is not so much an encounter between two Prime Ministers, as a meeting of two minds, one of the rarest of occurrences among statesmen.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has had a few such meetings; two long ones with the late Secretary-General of the U.N. and another when Burma's Premier visited Israel. But during all these, and on some other similar occasions, Mr. Ben-Gurion was in the midst of his daily preoccupations. This time, alone with U Nu in his home, he will have time to reflect for two weeks not only on the meaning of Buddhism, but also on the pressing problems that will await him when he returns to Jerusalem. But he will also be able to do something which neither he—nor any other leading Israeli statesman—has been able to do before. He will be able to assess his own problems from a distance and in a state of complete calm and relaxation. The outcome is sure to be interesting—and may well be surprising.

* * *

It would, however, be quite false to maintain that there is no other and less platonic side to the Ben-Gurion journey. Here again there is a refreshing absence of the usual currency of so-called international friendship. The economic and political relationship that is developing between Israel and Burma may well become a model for a new kind of collaboration between nations. Both countries are economically underdeveloped; both are comparatively poor, but both enjoy a strong sense of independence and initiative and a grim determination to further the wellbeing of their people.

Both have had recourse to such international aid as is available to the under-developed world, but, by itself,

this is quite inadequate to meet the ambitious targets which both Burma and Israel have set themselves. U Nu and his fellow ministers, and his experts, have not taken Israel for granted. They have not been content with propaganda or good talkers. They made a close study of what Israel was doing to help herself—and they liked what they learnt. They were satisfied that Israel had one vital key to the problem of self-development.

From this came the beginnings of an increasingly close collaboration. Soon, the first of a number of Burmese ships (managed by the Israeli Zim Line) will begin a regular service between Elath and Rangoon. This will also serve the East African ports on the coast of Ethiopia, Kenya, Somaliland and Tanganyika—a new triangle of trade and communications.

* * *

A new combined Burmese-Israeli Shipping Board is taking over the Burmese state lines hitherto run with no great success by a combined British-Burmese Corporation. The Israel water planning company, *Tahal*, is planning the water installations of Burma's four leading towns; a fifth is being operated by a British firm. *Solel Boneh*, the Histadrut's contracting company, is also operating on a wide range of projects covering silos, airports, roads and the Rangoon bazaar. There have also been exchanges of military missions, but defence has been distinctly secondary in the rapidly developing Burmese-Israeli relations.

These are showing to the Afro-Asian world that the new countries of the old continents are not altogether dependent on the Great Powers. Moreover, and this may well be the most important outcome of the Rangoon talks, Ben-Gurion and U Nu have demonstrated that dependence on both blocs at the same time is not necessarily a protection against Great Power pressure. The Rangoon formula is that the best way of countering this threat is by collaboration—real collaboration—among the under-developed countries. And by this, Ben-Gurion and U Nu do not mean political declarations, but real economic and social working together with the means at their disposal. It is, in effect, a powerful argument against too much hire purchase in the economies of the new countries.

One reason for not underrating this encounter in Rangoon lies in U Nu's journey to Cairo, immediately after Ben-Gurion has left. He—and President Nasser—would be less than human if they were not to discuss Ben-Gurion and his outlook when the Burmese Premier meets Nasser at the end of this month. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the meditations in Rangoon and their resulting expressions may reach a wider audience than the Burmese alone.

THIS WEEK

OPENING THE DEBATE in the U.N. Political Committee on the Arab refugees, Saudi Arabian spokesman Ahmed Shukaiky advocated in a 4½-hour speech reconstitution of the Palestine Conciliation Commission along the lines of the original Soviet *troika* proposal for the U.N. Secretariat, giving representation to the communists, the neutrals and the west in a nine-man body. The Commission in its present form had completely failed to solve either the Palestine or the refugee problems, he charged.

EARLIER, THE SAME committee had been warned by the Soviet representative that, if British troops were not promptly withdrawn from Oman, the U.N. would have to take steps to oust them. A resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops failed to muster the required majority.

FRANCE OFFERED to accept arbitration by an impartial neutral body in her dispute with Egypt over the arrests of Frenchmen in Cairo on espionage charges. In Cairo, the victory of moderate conservatives in the Syrian elections (page 10) was represented as a rigged win by "feudalist pro-westerners."

MARKING THE SECOND anniversary of the attempt on his life, General Kassem ordered the immediate release of five men sentenced to death for the attempt, commuted all pending death sentences to 15 years' imprisonment and cut all prison sentences by half. He also made clear he had not given up his claims to Kuwait (page 13).

PRIME MINISTER BEN-GURION, en route to Burma for an official visit, had talks in Teheran with Persian officials (page 4). Before his departure, he received Dr. Cheddi Jagan, Prime Minister of British Guiana, to whom the Israelis have offered whatever assistance they might be able to give.

AT ITS MEETING in New Delhi, the World Council of Churches unanimously adopted a resolution condemning anti-Semitism as "a sin against God and man." Sir Francis Ibiem, Governor of Eastern Nigeria, told the Council: "I believe a Jew harbours no ill-will against any other national, therefore let the Church vehemently denounce anti-Semitism without fear or favour."

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U.S.A.

"ORGANISATION MEN"
UNDER FIRE"DANGEROUS
BUREAUCRATISATION"
WARNS GOLDMANN

from our own correspondent

New York:

In a children's "book of manners for all occasions," there appears the following suggestion as to how to behave on the range: "You are a cowboy riding around the range. Suddenly Bad Nose Bill comes up behind you with a gun. He says, 'Would you like me to shoot a hole in your head?' What do you say, dear?" And "dear" responds in the best of manners, "No, thank you."

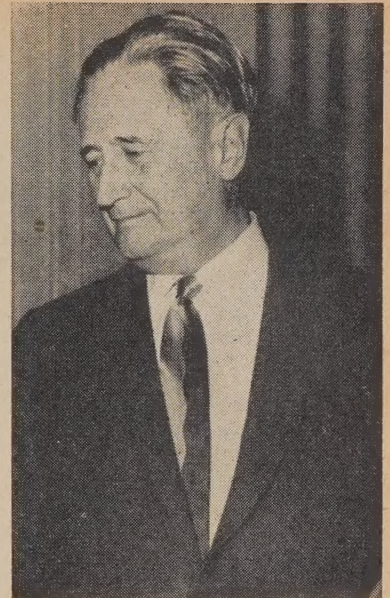
You are an executive director of a Jewish organisation in the United States and Bad Nose Bill keeps your members at home enthralled with his nightly television appearances. What do you say, dear? Well, what does the executive director say? He says let's run a big dinner, let's get some big names, let's give a big award—and that's his way of shooting holes in Bad Nose Bill's head.

For masterminding such a scheme, for dreaming up the award, for drawing the big names and drumming up the crowd, those executive directors of Jewish organisations here generally collect pretty fat salaries, ranging from around the \$15,000 mark per annum to better than \$25,000, and perhaps \$30,000, depending on the organisation and the calibre of the man involved.

\$100 for a scolding: But the whole idea of highly-paid executives in Jewish organisational life came in for probing criticism at the hands of Nahum Goldmann at just such an affair as the executive directors and their assistants conjure up.

It was part of scolding that he meted out to American Jewry in the course of the big dinner at which 900 persons each paid \$100 to see Emanuel Neumann receive the award that the Zionist Organisation of America's planners thought up a few years ago—The Herzl Gold Medallion, costing in solid metal and workmanship over \$1,000.

There it all was: the big dinner, the big names (besides Goldmann, Golda Meir, Michael Comay, Fabregat, General E. L. M. Burns, and Sierra Leone's Ambassador Collier), the big award—and the big reward for the planners' ingenuity, between \$50,000 and \$60,000



GOLDMANN
The high cost of disunity

profit for the Z.O.A.'s American Zionist Fund.

Not majority rule: But Goldmann, criticising the plethora of presidents, vice-presidents and highly-paid executive directors, said that all this helped create over-organised chaos, leading to overlapping, waste of manpower and effort, and "a dangerous bureaucratisation of American Jewish life."

Goldmann of late has been shooting at the lack of unity in American Jewry, at the absence of one central representative body which, he told the 900 men and women gathered to honour Neumann, "does not mean the rule of majority over dissenting minorities, but would at least bring about co-ordination, reasonable discussion of the vital problems and do away with the anarchy as it exists today."

Within the American Jewish community, Zionism had still to fulfil a greater task than in any other Jewish community in the world. American Jewry, he said, was full of deep Jewish sentiment and feelings of loyalty to Israel and the Jewish people.

No revolution yet: But its "contribution to Jewish life is still too much concentrated on philanthropic problems and it is far yet from making its leading position in diaspora life felt by an adequate contribution to the defence of Jewish rights all over the world and participating in world Jewish problems."

Goldmann spoke with passion, ending

with the hope that he might have aroused some corresponding anger in at least some of the audience. But the purely polite patter of applause, contrasting with the heartiness accorded his compliments to Dr. Neumann, must have offered him little cause for optimism that November 28, 1961, would go down as the day when the revolution began in the organisation of American Jewry.

A couple of days earlier, the organisers of the Histadrut campaign in the United States succeeded in chasing off Bad Nose Bill by holding a dinner at which the old, tried prescription was offered. This time the big name was Secretary of Labour Arthur Goldberg, but the award was more in keeping with the austerity pattern of the Kennedy administration—a bronze plaque called the Histadrut Humanitarian Award.

Summer exercise: In this way, Goldberg's prestige was used to launch the Histadrut's campaign for \$5 million in 1962. And a day after the Goldmann criticism, the organisation men did it again with Adlai Stevenson receiving a shofar and scroll from the American Jewish Congress in tribute to the efforts of the United States delegation to the United Nations to promote "the evolution of a world community of nations in which all men can live in peace, dignity and the full enjoyment of human rights."

The ceremony, impressive as it was, in fact constituted a handsome way of helping win members for the sponsoring organisation.

Throughout the United States, in almost every Jewish community, there will be dinners and meetings, with big names receiving awards, scrolls, citations, busts, plaques, portraits until the summer comes and the highly-paid executives, the butt of Goldmann's criticism, have a chance to relax—and think over how next season they will defeat Bad Nose Bill and the rest of the TV Westerns, combatting the twist, the cinema and any other diversion that tends to keep the members of the Jewish community away from the organisational structure whose set pattern does not easily change.

Tribute to Lipsky: An event for which no ballyhoo was necessary was last week's private luncheon given by Dr. Goldmann to mark the 85th birthday of Zionist veteran Louis Lipsky.

There were messages from Jewish leaders the world over, but perhaps the wisest words of all came from Lipsky himself. "I never believed in fighting to the bitter end," he remarked, "because the end of every fight is bitter."

DIPLOMACY AND POLITICS

RE-UNION IN BURMA

AFTER UNOFFICIAL TALKS IN TEHERAN

Prime Minister Ben-Gurion was late arriving in Rangoon at the start of his near three-week visit to Burma. The delay was due to engine trouble in the aircraft carrying the Israeli party, and an officially unscheduled landing had to be made at Teheran airport.

But this was not lost time. Contact was speedily made with a number of senior Persian officials and the Prime Minister had a series of lengthy conversations with some of the country's leading personalities. This was the first time since the establishment of the State that such high-level contacts have been possible between the Israel Prime Minister and leading Persian politicians.

His arrival in Rangoon was a triumphant one. The Burmese are naturally courteous. But the extent of their greeting to the Israeli Premier went beyond the bounds of courtesy and reflected the great regard in which he is held by the country's leaders, foremost among them Prime Minister U Nu and the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, General Ne Win, who, while Prime Minister, paid an official visit to Israel.

Patterned on Lachish: As the Union Jacks which had greeted Princess Alexandra were hurriedly pulled down to

be replaced by the Israeli flag, workmen decorated the city's triumphal arches with slogans welcoming the Prime Minister and lauding the friendship which exists between the two countries.

U Nu personally led the welcome and publicly demonstrated his admiration for the Israel Premier by vacating his own home and placing it at Ben-Gurion's disposal. From there, he will embark upon a full week's round of engagements, to be followed by some ten days of voluntary solitude during which he will study Buddhist beliefs under the personal guidance of U Nu.

MIZRACHI BEATS MAPAI, LIBERALS

For the second time, Mapai has failed to get its nominee recommended for the key post of State Comptroller, a position of importance and high prestige.

The Knesset House Committee on Tuesday night gave majority support to an "outsider," the Mizrahi nominee, Dr. Ernst I. Nebenzahl, 54-year-old Chairman of the Post Office Bank, and of the Bank of Israel's Advisory Committee, and a much respected Jerusalemite.

Only the six Mapai members of the 19-man committee voted for the Mapai candidate, Ze'ev Sharef, former Commissioner of Inland Revenue who had resigned this position, it is believed, on the understanding that Mapai would ensure his election.

Demonstrative gesture: But the reverse suffered by the Liberals was no less. The former State Comptroller, Dr. Siegfried Moses, was a veteran member of the Progressive Party. Despite entreaties by the Liberals, he insisted on retiring. The party then turned to Dr. Foerder, Chairman of the Bank Leumi, but he declined nomination.

In the end, the Liberals put up Daniel Auster, former Mayor of Jerusalem, in an effort to hold on to the post. But there was no support forthcoming from the other parties and so, to prevent the election of Sharef, they dropped Auster and backed Nebenzahl.

Mapam and Ahdut Avoda, represented at the meeting by two members, gave their support to Ahdut Avoda lawyer Itzhak Shvo, but this was a purely demonstrative gesture against the other candidates.



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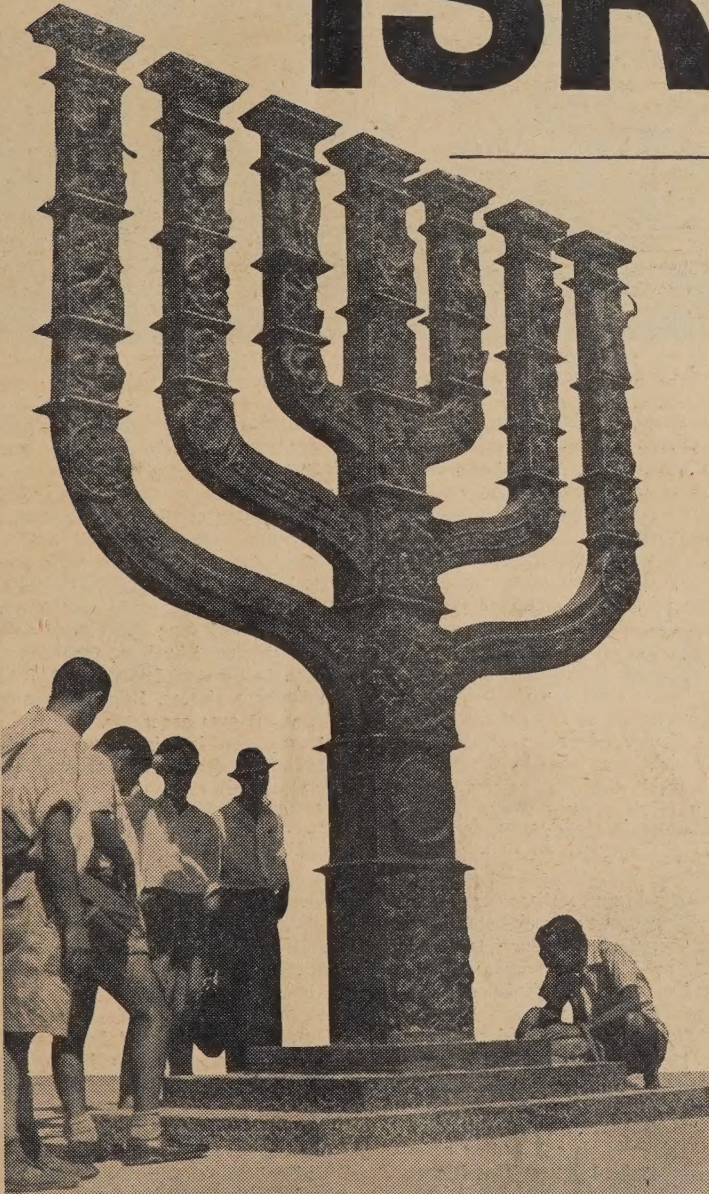
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ISRAEL

HOW HOLY A SABBATH?

RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE AGAIN AN ISSUE

from our Jerusalem correspondent

Of the mass of political and social problems besetting Israel, not the least is the controversy over the place of religion in the State. And one of the principal aspects of the religious issue is the question of Sabbath observance, once again the subject of inter-party dispute because of the coalition agreement between the secular parties and two religious movements (the Mizrahi and Poalei Agudat Israel).

The present position is a patchwork built of compromise, with a heavy dose of hypocrisy thrown in. To some extent it is reminiscent of the Lord's Day Observance controversy in Britain.

The present position is that the Sabbath is the legal day of rest (except in preponderantly non-Jewish areas). Thus, all Government offices, shops, workshops and factories are closed as they are on Sunday in Europe.

Boom days for taxis: But, since the Jewish Sabbath starts at sundown on Friday night and ends at sunset the next



NEW YEAR ON TEL AVIV SHORE—A RENUNCIATION OF SINS
But beneath the observance, a patchwork of compromise and controversy

evening, shops usually close early on Friday afternoon while factories, especially in winter when night comes early, usually have only one shift on Fridays. Shops, on the other hand, often re-open on Saturday night.

As far as shops, factories and offices are concerned, the situation would be acceptable to the non-orthodox population. The difficulty begins where public services are concerned.

The transport situation is the most obvious. Public (that is to say bus and rail transportation) is banned from very early on Friday afternoon till late on Saturday night. But taxicabs are permitted. As a result, the taxi business booms for about 1½ days every week.

No power close-down: With regard to inter-urban traffic, the situation is even more serious. Sherut taxis—in which a number of passengers share the fare—operate throughout the week between the major towns. Some of these taxis are organised in regular companies with offices and more or less scheduled departure times. These represent "public" transportation and are banned on Saturdays.

But the others, the unorganised, ply their trade without let or hindrance, making it just as easy to get from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv on a Saturday as on a Sunday, except, of course, that it costs more.

In industry, as previously pointed out, factories are closed for the weekend, but the difficulty arises in the case of essential services. Thus, for example, the

power stations of the Electric Corporation are running throughout the year, including Saturdays and even the Day of Atonement, or else the nation would spend its Friday evenings in the dark.

Synagogue enlightenment: In fact, practically all synagogues are now using electric lighting and no one has objected to the fact that the current that powers the lamps illuminating the Friday night service is produced by Jews. One famous exception is the Chief Chaplain of the Israel Defence Forces, Brigadier Goren, who runs his own generator.

But great care is being taken in synagogues to have the lights switched on and off by clockwork.

Kol Israel, the Israel Broadcasting Service, broadcasts more on Saturday than on weekdays for the obvious reason that it is on the Sabbath that the public has time and leisure to listen.

El Al's handicap: For a number of industrial undertakings Saturday work is not essential as such, but is vital if the plant is to be profitable.

The Hadera paper mills must keep some machines running 24 hours a day or else overheads rise to bankruptcy level. Obviously, Saturday rest would be disastrous.

(Even in the field of transport El Al suffers a serious handicap because it does not land or take off from Lydda Airport on the Sabbath, and keeps abreast in its competition with foreign airlines only by violating the Sabbath on foreign air fields.)

Haifa exception: There is one impor-

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tant exception to the Sabbath transport restrictions—Haifa. There, buses run up and down the Carmel on Saturdays.

When the Carmelit funicular was built it was understood that it would also run on Saturdays but such heavy political pressure was brought to bear by the religious parties that Haifa's Mayor Abba Houshi after a heart-to-heart talk with Ben-Gurion agreed to "sabbatise" the Carmelit. Now it has broken down and will take two months to repair, so it is outside the controversy anyway.

As to industry, the present compromise arrangement provides that whenever a factory wants to carry out certain operations (even menial maintenance tasks) on Saturdays, it must get prior permission from the Ministry of Labour. The point is, of course, that the Ministry, which has never been in the hands of a religious party, tends to be liberal in the issue of such licences.

"Congress for the Sabbath": Under the coalition agreement, Mapai has now agreed to tighten up the grant of exemptions for industrial plants, although the agreement is so vague that it is not yet clear how serious the restrictions will be.

During the negotiations that led to the formation of the coalition, the Mizrahi also demanded a national Sabbath law that should include Haifa in the public

transportation ban, but, in the final draft of the agreement, Haifa was specifically excluded.

To remedy this and many other "breaches in the Sabbath wall," a nationwide non-party "Congress for the Sabbath" was held at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv last week. After a day's discussions, the participants resolved to increase pressure for nationwide Sabbath observance and to send out "Sabbath patrols" which should prowl the streets and draw the attention of Sabbath violators to the sins they were committing.

At home: As the Conference opened, several hundred members of the "League Against Religious Coercion" demonstrated on Dizengoff Circle (the Police had refused to let them gather in front of the Mann Auditorium for fear there would be violence) carrying streamers with inscriptions such as "Observe the Sabbath At Home," etc.

Both the Conference and the demonstrations were manifestations of a problem for which no solution is in sight. As long as a hard core of intolerant orthodoxy exists and as long as religious parties are forced by electoral necessity to support extremist views rather than compromise, the religious issue will continue to haunt the nation.

WESTERN IMMIGRANTS STILL A PRIORITY

A FOOTNOTE TO AGENCY'S IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

from Eric Lucas

Tel Aviv:

To say that certain measures to meet an emergency must take preference over all else is at best to simplify a complex situation, especially when immigration is the issue involved.

It is a fact that, during the period of mass immigration (1949-1951), more and better flats were built in Tel Aviv, new roads were laid and better housing constructed in the kibbutzim. In short, the building up of the new State began and developed side by side with the expansion of the ma'abarot, the immigrant camps.

And who would advocate the reduction of defence expenditure because of an emergency immigration? It is all a question of degree, the setting of one advantage against another.

Matter of urgency: So it is in the question of emergency immigration v. selective immigration. A greater number of

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Provincial Appearances

Leeds, Dec. 9, 8 p.m.

Leeds Zionist Society
Talmud Torah,
Sandhill Lane, Moortown, Leeds.

Grimsby, Dec. 10, 3 p.m.

Grimsby Zionist Society
Synagogue Hall,
Heneage Road, Grimsby.

Hull, Dec. 10, 8 p.m.

Hull Zionist Society
Synagogue Hall,
Osborne Street,
Hull.

Newcastle, Dec. 11, 8 p.m.

Newcastle Zionist Association
Maccabi House,
Windsor Crescent, Newcastle 2.

Glasgow, Dec. 12, 8 p.m.

Glasgow Zionist Organisation
Park View Hotel,
Queens Drive, Glasgow S.

Manchester, Dec. 13, 8 p.m.

Whitefield Zionist Society
The Synagogue Hall, Park Lane,
Whitefield, Manchester.

Manchester, Dec. 14, 8 p.m.

South Manchester Zionist Society
Steel Memorial Hall,
Wilbraham Road,
Manchester 20.

Leeds, Dec. 16, 8 p.m.

Leeds Herzlia Group
At the home of Mr. J. Glucksman,
118 Street Lane, Leeds 8.

Sheffield, Dec. 17, 3 p.m.

Sheffield Zionist Association
Community Centre,
Psalter Lane, Sheffield 10.

Manchester, Dec. 18, 3 p.m.

Manchester Women's Zionist
Council
Midland Hotel, Manchester 1.

Manchester, Dec. 18, 8 p.m.

Manchester Zionist Association
Joseph Mamlock House,
142 Bury Old Road, Manchester 8

Liverpool, Dec. 19, 8 p.m.

Liverpool Zionist Society
Zion House, 8 Princes Road,
Liverpool 8.

Birmingham, Dec. 20, 8 p.m.

Birmingham Zionist Society
Malcolm Locker Hall,
Persore Road, Birmingham 15.

immigrants is now arriving in Israel than the Jewish Agency expected or budgeted for. The Jewish Agency must, therefore, look to U.S. and British Jewry for more funds. At the same time, the Prime Minister has not ceased to demand skilled immigration from the west.

As he put it the other day in a conversation with a British visitor at Kfar Hanassi: "The country needs as a matter of urgency skilled, trained and selected immigration." But selected immigration can come only from those countries where there is the time, the machinery and, not least, the freedom to select.

In fact, in a period of emergency immigration, the need is not for fewer selected immigrants but for more. Just because the need for this counterbalance, socially and materially, has been stressed time and again does not diminish its importance.

Power of positive action: However, as long experience has taught (even during times of "normal flow" immigration), to persuade skilled and trained immigrants to come to Israel is one thing; to keep them here is quite another.

The young doctor, scientist, teacher, technician or what you will from Britain is prepared to work here for half the salary he earned at home. He is ready, too, to start life in a much smaller flat. But he is not prepared forever to depress his living standards. And when a second baby arrives and he cannot afford that extra room, it is his wife who decides to "call it a day."

At present, neither the Government nor the Jewish Agency is equipped to deal with this type of problem, nor indeed should they be. It can be tackled only by much smaller, intimate groups, with the power to take positive action.

The "little extra": Or take another instance. The Agency and the Government can give a settlement its general budget, but they cannot deal with the specific needs of those settlements which, because of their background, need that "little extra" without which many of the young settlers would lose heart. And the "little extra" holds just as good for the scientist in his laboratory as for the tractor driver in the border kibbutz.

Centralisation is a commendable principle and could be usefully introduced in many of Israel's larger institutions. But of equal importance is a small organisation able to deal with the personal problems of the specialist immigrant. Any attempt to incorporate it into a large, impersonal organisation can only do harm, not only to the organisations concerned but, much more important, to the human beings for whom they have a measure of responsibility.



NOT JUST SHEEP
*How are they going to keep them
down on the farms?*

TO MERGE OR NOT TO MERGE

from a correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Whether to unite with Herut or not is still being debated within the Liberal Party, with both camps putting their views emphatically and energetically.

At the moment the discussion centres on the attractiveness of a Liberal-Herut party to left-wing voters, and specifically Mapai voters.

Ha'aretz columnist Poless holds that many of those in national institutions voted Mapai because it was the strongest party and had a decisive voice in their organisations. If they saw the chance of another strong group coming to power, they would switch their allegiance, he believed.

Itzhak Artzi, on the other hand, said if Mapai voters had a choice they would choose the party that seemed most go-ahead in its ideas. Would a Liberal-Herut party seem to be more progressive? The debate continues.

LIBERALS CHOOSE SEIDEL FOR HISTADRUT

An ex-Vilna Ghetto fighter and later a leader of the "illegal immigration" movement from Poland to Palestine has been chosen as the Liberal representative on the Histadrut Central Committee.

He is 41-year-old Hillel Seidel, secretary-general of the Liberal Workers' Movement, who arrived in Israel in 1948.

IN THE NEWS

CHILDERS' SMELLS

A PLOT

KARL MARX USED to pray to be saved from the Marxists. President Nasser must sometimes feel like that about the Nasserists—especially the over-enthusiastic western kind. Just now one of his more ardent admirers is anxious to show that there is no reason to doubt the espionage charges brought against the four members of the French mission in Cairo and against their alleged associates. In the course of a somewhat involved argument, Mr. Erskine Childers, in a letter to the *Guardian*, accuses Israeli and Zionist propaganda of having befuddled the western press and publicists about a previous instance in 1954 when a number of Jews were on trial in Cairo on a charge of espionage for Israel. It was only the accident of the "Lavon affair" which brought this case before the British public.

THOUSANDS OF WORDS

In fact, there was one paper that gave full and objective coverage to the 1954 trial. The *Jewish Observer* (the organ of the British Zionist Federation) reported the indictment, the prosecution's case, the cross-examination and the confessions without any attempt to gloss over them or to make any charge against the Egyptian courts. We carried many thousands of words on the trial. No one else did. We did report, however, the statement from the dock of the 23-year-old Marcelle Nino that she was maltreated during her questioning in prison. But since she was a Jewess in Cairo and not a Moslem in Algiers, her case is evidently of no interest to Mr. Childers. She is still serving her sentence of fifteen years hard labour.

NORMAL ROUTINE

As for the trial which started this week, so far the Egyptians have produced no evidence of any espionage activity. The confessions in every case have referred to the kind of thing which every embassy and every journalist does as part of the normal routine. Even the smuggling of diamonds out of a country is not evidence of espionage, nor quite as unheard of as the Egyptians suggest. Quite a few of the families in the centre of the Nasser regime have done their little bit in transferring valuables to the safer vaults of the Geneva banks.



A NEW FLAME IN GERMANY
Dedication of the rebuilt Worms Synagogue

TOYNBEE TAKES THE PLUNGE

THERE WAS A TOUCHING scene at Cairo airport when on Saturday Professor Arnold Toynbee landed there on his first visit to the United Arab Republic (without Syria). He was greeted by the Director of Egypt's Cultural Relations and by a galaxy of rectors and professors of history—and by his one-time Chatham House assistant on the Palestine question, now the British Ambassador in Cairo, Sir Harold Beeley. Toynbee had come at the invitation of four Egyptian universities, but he did not wait to reach them before he delivered his first lecture—in the presence of the British Ambassador. His subject, Palestine.

Addressing the local press, he told them that he "had always wished to see Palestine as an Arab and united country". But he did not expect any help from the Government. Speaking in the presence of the Ambassador, the Cairo papers prominently report (on their front pages), Professor Toynbee said that he regretted that he could not "expect any change in the British Government's policy in the near future." But, he added reassuringly, "the present situation in Palestine is not the final settlement of the problem."

What is interesting about this declaration by Toynbee is not that it is new, but the circumstances under which it has been made. He was hardly being fair to his former junior when he made this statement under conditions which must

embarrass the British Embassy and Government. The question is one for the Foreign Office now. Should they disabuse the Egyptians about Toynbee, or should they quietly accept the accusations which Toynbee made and which, together with O'Brien's and Childers's charges provide the Egyptians with one of the finest platefuls of propaganda they have had for a long time. And just at the moment when the U.N. is trying to bring some rational sense into the refugee situation.

CLOSING A GAP

GIORA HANOCH, WHOSE penetrating examination of economic and other inequalities between veteran Israelis and newcomers and between western immigrants and orientals was the subject of a recent Falk Project report (featured in the *Jewish Observer* on November 24), has every cause for satisfaction with a job well done. A special sub-committee of the Mapai Secretariat, headed by Ben-Gurion, has recommended a series of important proposals for dealing with problems of inequality, and they follow almost exactly the recommendations made by Hanoach, a graduate student in economics of the Hebrew University and one of Israel's brilliant young brains.

NO TIME FOR DISCRIMINATION

The Ben-Gurion sub-committee has entrusted the party, the Histadrut and the people with speeding the tempo of intercommunal integration. While the State and the Histadrut should make every effort to close the economic gap between the newcomers and the veterans, a serious effort must also be made to advance the educational opportunities of their children. Discrimination, declares the sub-committee report without equivocation, "cannot be countenanced." It urges that fair representation by able men should be given to members of the various communities within the country's leading institutions and, as a step in this direction, Mapai is to promote the training of leaders from non-Ashkenazi communities.

These measures, long-term as they are (and Hanoach stressed that only long-term measures could be effective) will be welcomed wholeheartedly not only by the communities most affected, but by all those who have applauded Israel's outspoken condemnation of discrimination elsewhere in the world.

(continued on page 10)

ZIONISM OR SEX?

ANY SPEAKER MIGHT be advised to consider the experience that befell an Israeli officer on a speaking mission in Manchester. Major Tsiviony of the Israel Army has been helping the Young Poale Zion to encourage young Jews to settle in Israel, preferably as pioneers. In the course of his journeys the major was invited to address the Jewish Lads' Brigade at their impressive headquarters in the Manchester Jewish Communal Centre. But when he came to discuss a possible subject for his lecture with the organisers of the J.L.B., Tsiviony was advised that there was no great enthusiasm for general lectures about Israel; the only subject that would certainly ensure him an interested audience was "Sex in Israel".

ALMOST IRRELEVANT

With heavy heart the Major agreed. After all, it was for a good cause. But when the moment came, the military heart of Israel balked at the sacrifice of good taste. But he did not want to disappoint his audience. So, for ninety minutes, Major Tsiviony explained to the listeners from the Jewish Lads' Brigade why he could *not* talk about sex in Israel. It really did not go well with his other preoccupations: the Jews in Russia, the border, the economic problems, Arab hostility. Sex seemed almost irrelevant. But when he joined the jivers in the main hall, he was stopped by a very young girl. She apologised for not being at his lecture. "I really am very interested in sex," she assured the Major.

SYRIA

ELECTORATE FAVOURS MODERATES

VICTORY FOR SECESSIONISTS

Syrians taking part in the country's first free election in over three years have chosen the path of moderation. With almost all the returns complete from the weekend's poll, it was clear that the choice favoured a moderate centre government.

Despite the fact that political parties are banned and no candidate campaigned on a party ticket, public memories are long and it was impossible for the electorate to dissociate the man from his former political label.

The strongest bloc in the new constituent assembly, it was clear, would consist of former members of the Shaab Party, a moderate conservative group. It has much in common with the non-party members of the post-revolutionary government of Prime Minister Kuzbary.

El Azem tops poll: Kuzbary himself was among the candidates returned in Damascus. He polled the second highest number of votes. First place went to former Prime Minister Khaled el Azem, the only Leftist to be returned in the capital. He received an unprecedented 32,000 votes.

There will be many familiar names among the members of the new constituent assembly which is expected to



ACTING SYRIAN PREMIER EL-NUSS VOTES
The red cards were out

establish itself as the legislative assembly. There are three other former Prime Ministers—Sabri el Assali, Said Ghazzi and Maarouf Dawalbi. El Assali was a Vice-President during the time of the U.A.R. So was another successful candidate, Akram Hourani.

Green or red: The extremes of both left and right suffered heavily. Left-wingers, including candidates of the Ba'ath, won only between thirty and forty of the new assembly's 172 seats. The extreme right, which, to the surprise of many, included some nominees of the Moslem Brotherhood, got only about a dozen seats.

Syria's voters, however, were not only choosing an assembly. They were also indicating their satisfaction, or otherwise, with the decision to break with Egypt. This was symbolised by their choice of a green or red card, the first signifying their acceptance of the provisional, independent constitution; the second its rejection.

These cards were selected by the voters from an open table when they entered the polling station. Their choice was obvious to any watching official. Only in this sense could it be said that the poll was not free.

No time for Egyptians: Nevertheless, the Egyptians made much of the supervised choice of green or red card.

But nobody had much time for the Egyptians. Their other allegations that the poll was being boycotted by the Syrian people was arrant nonsense, as was plain to any observer who saw the queues outside the polling stations.

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LUST FOR POWER SERRAJ'S UNDOING

"I LIKE HIM STILL" HEIKAL CONFESSES

Hassanein Heikal's promise last week to unfold the story of Abdel Hamid Serraj in his series of articles for *al Ahram* on what went wrong in Syria, brought a flood of letters to his office which, as he himself puts it, revealed a division of public opinion regarding Serraj.

One view was summed up by the reader who pleaded: "Do not, by God, say a word that will harm Serraj. He did for unity what no other had done."

The other by a reader who suggested: "The Arab people in Syria would forgive anything save the defence of Serraj. It is enough that while he claimed to be in control of everything in Syria, he did not know of the coup which was in the making for years. . . . If he did know but failed to do anything, that would be even worse."

Light and shadow: Heikal, in fact, trod warily in an attempt neither to attack nor to defend Serraj. Indeed, he renounced impartiality, proclaiming bluntly: "I like Abdel Hamid Serraj. Despite his faults, which I do not overlook, I still feel that he is a faithful, national Arab youth."

The portrait of Serraj which he painted was, in his own words, touched with light and with shadow. There were three touches of light. First there was the fact that during the days of Baghdad Pact pressure on Syria and attempts at domination by the Communist party, Serraj was one of a group of young men in the army who stood firm against all the plotters.

Secondly, there was the fact that, during the Anglo-French Suez operation, Serraj "was the one who undertook the operation of blowing up the oil pipelines extending from Iraq across Syria to the sea." This was an important factor in the Egyptian "victory" even though it enraged the Syrian Cabinet.

Police methods: Thirdly, Serraj had unveiled the Saudi Arabian plot against Egyptian-Syrian union when he could well have pocketed King Saud's cheque for £1½ million which was in his name. This could not but be a mitigating factor.

But then there were the shadows. First, Serraj's lust for power which involved the desire to become the sole wielder of power. But power in his hands was nothing but a struggle to reach the peak and to collect more powers. He could not utilise it for any larger pur-



SERRAJ, NOW A PRISONER IN DAMASCUS
Everything about everybody

pose because—another touch of shadow—he was not a social revolutionary.

And, finally, there was his belief in police methods. "He wanted to know everything about everybody. He did not want to miss a movement or a whisper. . . . The Police Department ceased to be a means to serve society and protect the law; rather, on certain occasions, the Police Department became above society and law."

Co-operation refused: It was Serraj's power and his lust for continuing power in Syria that led to the final break between him and Amer and then with

Nasser, Heikal revealed. When he found that his new Vice-Presidential duties would require him to work in Cairo and not Damascus he refused to co-operate. Officers loyal to him started to instigate disturbances in Syria and refused orders to come to Cairo.

It was then that Nasser ordered both Amer and Serraj to come to Cairo on the same aircraft for talks. "Gamal Abdel Nasser was patient with Serraj—which he was not with others," Heikal recalled. "He met him five times covering some 20 hours during which he tried to show him reality."

Nasser recalled his earlier warnings about conditions in the Syrian Region and told Serraj: "You know my opinion about the many police actions in Damascus. I told you on many occasions that it harmed the reputation of the U.A.R. more than it served its security. . . . Matters do not require the lengths to which some of your men have gone in certain cases."

Level of the stars: It was then that Serraj resigned. "He is now in the al-Mazzah prison in Damascus," Heikal concluded. "Despite everything, I feel that part of my feelings are with him. . . . My wish is that the light in his personality had triumphed over the shadows and eliminated them."

"I wish this for no other reason than for his own sake as a faithful nationalist Arab youth, who has carried many responsibilities in the contemporary history of the Arab nation and one day played the role of hero before the powers of evil and reaction, and once rose to the level of the stars."

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AFRICA

MILLIONS ARE NOT ENOUGH

RURAL STAGNATION IS CONTINENT'S ENEMY

from a correspondent

The many millions of pounds, dollars and roubles being poured into tropical Africa annually* are hardly keeping pace with the flight from those countries of foreign capital. In a number of countries, foreign aid is essential to cover even current budgetary expenditure.

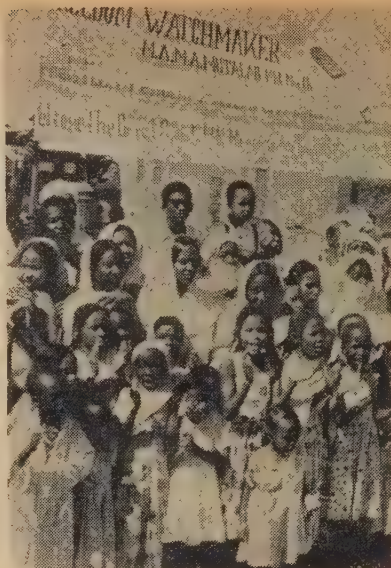
This startling fact is brought out in a report presented in Rome to the meeting of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U.N.

Nevertheless, says the report, a thorough overhaul of the social and economic structure of African economies could bring about a doubling of per capita income within the space of 1½ decades.

Ghana best off: Despite its proportions, the contribution made to African development by foreign assistance is less than two per cent of the gross national expenditure of the countries concerned. In many cases, foreign aid involved heavy local expenditure by the recipient countries which would not necessarily have occurred if the projects for which the aid was granted formed part of overall development programmes.

The worsening of 15 per cent in the export prices and terms of trade of

* \$200 million by France in 1959, \$62 million by Britain.



SUDAN GREETES SOVIET PRESIDENT
Roubles solve few problems

tropical Africa between 1955 and 1959 represented a loss of nearly \$600 million in export receipts—or twice the level of foreign aid in 1959.

Countries with the highest annual income group—\$151-200 per capita—were Ghana, Senegal, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Liberia, Ivory Coast, Congo (French) and Gabon came next with \$101-150 per capita. Last of all were Ethiopia and Upper Volta with less than \$50.

Potential "enormous": The most important enemy of African prosperity, according to the F.A.O. report, was rural stagnation. One example was shifting cultivation, where forest or bush was cleared and burned, farmed and then left to regain its fertility over a period of years. Allied to this problem was the prevalent system of tribal ownership of land, which needed to be reformed without being demolished.

And yet, said the F.A.O. experts, tropical Africa had a vast potential for an increase in agriculture, forestry and fisheries production. Hydro-electric potential was described as "enormous."

But the size of the problem that has yet to be tackled can be gauged from the experts' estimate that the population of tropical Africa—180 million last year—would increase to 300 million by 1980 and 485 million by the year 2,000.

Population growth was likely to create sudden pressures on the African economy, but it could also be an asset. Without it, capital equipment could not be installed because it would not pay.

IRAQ

KASSEM'S TOP PEOPLE

PRESERVING THE "SOLE LEADER"

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Last week's news that General Kassem has released Colonel Abdel Salem Aref from prison, where he was under sentence of death for an alleged attempt to murder the Premier, is an indication that Kassem feels the danger of Nasserism has passed as far he is concerned.

Aref and Kassem were close associates in the coup against the regime of Nuri Said. But, when it was over, Aref favoured Nasser and Kassem favoured Kassem. The result was Aref's imprisonment and death sentence.

That the sentence was never carried out was wholly due to Kassem, who retained a warm affection for the younger man. Indeed, he has visited him in prison on many occasions and discussed with him many of the problems which have given him concern. It is reasonable to assume that Aref has now given him his word that he will not challenge Kassem's leadership.

Personal intelligence system: He would, in fact, find it hard to do so. In the past few months, Kassem has been engaged in drawing tighter the strings of the protective web with which he has surrounded himself. At its key points

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stand men of strong character and high intelligence.

Prime among them is Wasfi Taher, in charge not only of Kassem's personal bodyguard, but also of the "sole leader's" personal intelligence system which covers every facet of Iraqi life. It is to Taher that all the reports come for sifting and collation, but Kassem double checks many of them, even to the extent of personally cross-examining agents.

It was through Taher that Kassem previously passed his orders to Colonel el-Abdi, now receiving medical attention in London. It is Taher, too, who supervises every aspect of the publicity services.

How far Left? The second key-man is Taher Ahmed. His job is to vet every serving officer and candidate for officer rank and each senior civil servant. He operates through three security services, each one independent of the other, a useful method of cross-checking.

The trio of top people is completed by Jalal al-Auquati, who controls the air force and has the reputation of being chief adviser on external affairs. The air force has Leftist leanings which al-Auquati is supposed to share. But then Taher and Ahmed have also been credited with similar leanings, in contrast with al-Abdi who has always been a confirmed Rightist.

Two more names that must be mentioned are those of Brigadier Ismail Ibrahim al-Aref, Minister of Education, and Ahmad Mohammed Yahya, in charge of interior security. They are, in effect, reserves for Taher and Ahmed respectively.

At arm's length: The team-work is excellent. It is a highly efficient security organisation with its fingers and eyes on every aspect of Iraqi life, and with Kassem personally serving as director of studies.

Between them, the members of the team work out the intrigues for playing off one party against another, one politician against another. Weaknesses are probed and exploited in a continuing process of grinding down. Brigadier el-Aref deals with popular movements likely to bring in teachers and students. Party formations, journalists, trade unions and so on are watched by Yahya.

But Wasfi Taher is top man in the set-up. He co-ordinates the labours of Foreign Minister Jawwad, Oil Minister Salmaan and the others. Meetings with ambassadors and other V.I.P.s are arranged through him. Everyone else is kept at arm's length from Kassem. This is one of the major reasons why he is



ANOTHER PIECE OF KASSEM SHOWMANSHIP
It's easier to cut a ribbon than unite a nation

able to hold on to the reins so tightly.

Hollow core: Where there seems a danger of two Ministers finding too much in common, Taher is there sowing the seeds of discord. Kassem's control, through him, over his junta is much tighter than that of Gamal Abdel Nasser over his regime.

But his retention of power is based on a dangerous structure. Its purpose is the suppression of opposition instead of the creation of unity. Whatever front is presented to the outside world, the central core is hollow.

"NO RETREAT ON KUWAIT"—KASSEM

Opening a new Baghdad-Basra rail link this week, Kassem declared: "We do not retreat a hair's breadth from our demand on Kuwait". Before long, he promised, the line would be extended to Kuwait itself.

Twenty-four hours later he warned Britain to "relinquish Kuwait" or else "I shall light a conflagration, an obliterating war, in the Middle East and force her out."

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PROGRESS

ARABS GET BETTER HOUSES

GOVERNMENT PRESSURE ON THE HISTADRUT

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

The Housing Division of the Ministry of Development (then attached to the Ministry of Labour) began its activities in the Arab parts of Israel only in 1957, when 60 units for Druze ex-soldiers of the Israel Army were built in three Druze villages.

The Arabs began to benefit in 1958, when a special budget of £500,000 was set aside for residential housing projects intended mainly for Arabs evacuated from their homes during the War of Liberation, or whose villages had been destroyed in the course of the fighting.

The number of such Arabs resident in Israel is not very large, and the 400 housing units constructed for them during 1958 - 1960 net a fair percentage of their needs. Each unit consisted of two rooms, a kitchen and a lavatory, with a total area of some 550 - 650 square feet, and was built on a plot of about one-fifth of an acre.

Suspicious attitude : In the beginning some mistakes were made. For instance, the authorities did not make provision for the special predilections and traditions of the Arabs, who are essentially much more individualistic than Jews. Thus they built some houses with common entrances for more than one flat. The Arabs did



FRONT DOOR OF HIS OWN
Nobody realised the need

not like them. They built rooms intended to serve as a guest room and a family room at one and the same time. The Arabs objected.

On the other hand, among the Arabs themselves there were suspicions that some sort of strings were attached to the very convenient financial terms offered (a loan of £2,500 was granted for 25 years at 4½ per cent interest per annum, the total cost of the unit being £6,000).

They also feared being branded as "traitors" by agitators on both sides of the armistice lines. Thus the supply of new houses exceeded the demand, and in Acre dozens of houses remained unoccupied for a number of years, because the prospective tenants refused to move in.

Histadrut's sluggishness : Another factor holding up co-operation was the lassitude of the Histadrut's Arab Department, which had taken upon itself the organisation of Arab housing co-operatives but had made only somewhat half-hearted efforts in the matter.

During the three years 1957 to 1960, it had managed to organise altogether two such co-operatives, and even these had not succeeded in arousing the interest of the Arab population.

The Ministry of Labour, Housing Division decided to step into the breach in 1960, and its officials began to assemble Arab farmers, point out to them the advantages of organised housing, and register volunteers for housing co-operatives of its own. The result has been the

creation of two additional co-operatives of this kind, and two more are now in process of formation.

"Filling a vacuum" : The Housing Division's officials have been critical of the Histadrut's methods in this sphere, which they describe as "a visit, a meeting, and then no follow-up for months or years".

They further claim that they had advised the Histadrut that groups of inhabitants in nine Arab towns and villages were ready to take part in organised housing projects, yet in not a single case did the Histadrut succeed in bringing the matter to fruition. The Division's own intervention was described as "essential to fill a dangerous vacuum".

However, regardless of the rights and wrongs of the assertions, it seems that a breakthrough has now been achieved. In 1961, the demand for housing in the Arab sector exceeds the available supply.

Loans increased : This may or may not be due to the intervention of the Housing Division, but it is certainly due to the fact that the new units are now being planned to satisfy traditional oriental requirements as far as possible. At the same time, they always have running water and often electricity.

Participants in organised housing schemes now get loans totalling £3,500 (the cost of a unit has meanwhile also risen to £7,000), while persons preferring to build for themselves can receive up to £2,000.

There have also been two other positive developments, which have unquestionably affected the Arabs' attitude. The first is the realisation that no strings are attached to the loans, or to the participation in housing projects. The second is the attraction of some of the completed projects.

Plenty of applicants : New living quarters connected with the main highway by a paved road instead of a mud lane, and possessing such facilities as a shopping centre, a kindergarten and sometimes even a clinic, are no longer something Israel Arabs are ready to turn up their noses at.

Thus, in 1961, 300 new units have already been built—75 per cent of the number constructed over the previous three years. And there are no difficulties with finding tenants.

There are prospects that the new trend will lead, over a comparatively short time, to a basic reappraisal of Arab aspirations in the sphere of rural housing standards. This is to the good, for there appears to be every intention on the part of the authorities to go a fair way towards satisfying the new demands.



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BOOKS

MORE THAN PALESTINE

DIVIDE AND QUIT, by Penderel Moon; 302 pp., index; (*Chatto & Windus*) 30s.

Mr. Penderel Moon was a high official in the Indian Civil Service who watched the last critical phase of the partition of India from the inside, so to speak. What he saw is of profound significance to anyone who witnessed a similar process going on in Palestine, at the same time as the division of India took place.

But there was one very great difference. In Palestine there was outright war, during which the Israel Government on the one side, and the Arab Government on the other, took charge of affairs. There were considerable casualties in Palestine. The Israelis lost some 6,000 soldiers and civilians killed during the fighting. Arab casualties were difficult to estimate and have never been accurately established, but if anything they were smaller than those of the Israelis.

Yet the Arab refugee problem has continued to be projected into world politics as a major issue and as a great injustice to the Palestinian refugees. None have been more vocal in this campaign than the Indians and especially the Pakistanis, who have felt it their duty to speak up for their Moslem brethren. But what is one to make of the partition described by Mr. Moon when comparing the disaster which the establishment of Pakistan brought to the Hindus, the Sikhs, and the Moslems of the Punjab with the Palestine conflict?

The Palestine conflict pales into insignificance. The partition of the Punjab left Hindus and Sikhs as a minority in the hands of the Moslems of the West Punjab. Tens of thousands were brutally slaughtered and some millions displaced. A similar process took place in Eastern Punjab where the Moslems were in a minority and where they suffered casualties and evictions on a comparable scale. The total number of those killed under these brutal conditions has never been properly established. Mr. Moon, in very conservative mood, places the total killed at 200,000 and those driven from their homes at over four million. Others have estimated that the dead exceeded 500,000. Mr. Nehru, however, has maintained the claim that not more than 30,000 were killed, but no serious authority today accepts this figure as

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bearing any relation to reality.

Here then, is a disaster which was attributable directly, as Mr. Moon says, to the leaders of the Hindu and Moslem communities, and to a large extent also to the British; one of the most shocking tragedies of our modern history.

Yet who thinks about it and who cares about it and who talks about it, and above all, who today considers the lesson of what happened to the Hindu and Sikh minorities under Moslem rule? It would be well to read and absorb the lessons of this important book at any time, but just now, when these matters are again under discussion at the United Nations, Mr. Moon's book is a challenge to a good many of the delegations; for one wonders with what right they pass judgement on what happened in Palestine, when under their own authority the terrible things happened which are depicted with such objective calm and shattering impact in this revealing study.

Jon Kimche

BOOKS IN BRIEF

THE SCARLET BLOSSOM, by Craig Stirling; 361 pp.; (Heinemann) 18s.

This first novel reads as if it has been written with one eye on the women's magazines and the other on Hollywood or Pinewood. Clichés abound, and the style is pedestrian, but there is something compulsive about the story—perhaps because part of it is set in Australia, a country most of us know little about.

BITFUTZOT HAGOLAH, Robert Attal; 38 pp.; (World Zionist Organisation) N.P.

This bibliography supplements the extensive one already published by the Ben-Zvi Institute in Jerusalem. It is a valuable compilation for anyone interested in the Jews of North Africa.

YA'AKOV LESTSCHINSKY, by Alexander Manor; illustrations, indices, bibliography, 234 pp., (W.J.C.—Israel Branch) N.P.

This book about the well-known Jewish sociologist and demographer has been written and published as a mark of honour on his eighty-fifth birthday earlier in 1961. It is an informed and worthwhile book, written in straightforward, unpretentious Hebrew.

ZION IN JEWISH LITERATURE, edited by Abraham S. Halkin; 135 pp.; (Herzl Press) \$2.

This is a collection of six papers on the theme of Zion in the several periods of Jewish writing. They were originally delivered as lectures at a Hebrew Theological Seminary seminar in 1956.

LETTER

BRITISH JEWRY WEEK

Sir,—I was really very surprised to learn how very wide of the mark was your appraisal of British Jewry Week in Israel.

The week commenced with two sessions, one in Jerusalem and one in Tel-Aviv, of "Living Newspapers." In Tel-Aviv the journalists had arranged a meeting in the Beth Sokolov to be addressed by myself, Mr. Orbach, a British settler from a kibbutz and Mr. Rosetti. The meeting was packed out. I endeavoured to give a picture of the structure of British Jewry's communal life and institutions; the participation of British Jews in the political, scientific, and cultural life of their country, and their contribution to the growth of Israel. Mr. Orbach spoke of the political and the industrial achievements. I think you must agree that the speakers represented a very good cross-section of opinion.

In Jerusalem, the Hebrew University staged a first class exhibition of books and documents dating back to Cromwellian times and inclusive of the most modern British Jewish writers. The British Ambassador opened this exhibition, delivering a most moving message from Mr. Churchill.

I myself spoke on the influence of Jewish thought on the development of English literature, and English writers' concern with the fate of the Jewish people.

The ceremony on Mount Zion was most impressively conducted and arranged by the Ministry of Religion, and the day after, I laid a wreath in the Martyrs' Hall of Yad Vashem.

These are the highlights, but the important substance was contained in the many meetings conducted all over the country, the co-operation by the Ministry of Education in arranging for all schools to devote 3 periods during the week to the subject of British Jewry, and for all secondary schoolchildren in Jerusalem to visit the book exhibition. The President of Israel honoured us by receiving a deputation.

The Government of Israel obviously thought the effort of the World Jewish Congress Israeli branch worthwhile; and while it is difficult to evaluate the impact of something in which one is taking part, I felt myself that a good job had been done. It was, therefore, very disappointing to find such cavalier treatment accorded in your paper, of which I am a regular reader. I hope that you will allow me, by publishing this letter, to inform your readers a little more fully.

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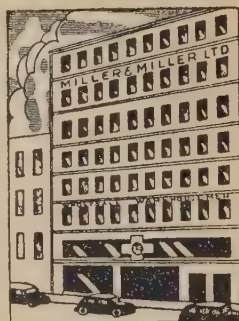
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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

BRITISH FIRMS TEAM UP WITH HISTADRUT PARTNERSHIP GIVES BOOST TO STEEL INDUSTRY

from a correspondent

Manchester:

Expansion and diversification are the twin keynotes of all the industrial planning carried out in Israel, and events are beginning to show that the planners know what they are talking about.

The latest highly practical step towards building up Israel's steel industry has just been taken by Koor Ltd., the Histadrut's major economic undertaking, in conjunction with two British firms—B. & S. Massey Ltd. of Openshaw, Lancashire and Forgings and Presswork Ltd. of Birmingham.

The three firms are setting up a steel forging plant at Tirat Hacarmel near Haifa, where building operations have been completed. Massey's are supplying all the forging plant (they are long established manufacturers of this plant in England), and Forgings and Presswork are supplying the experts and know-how for the project.

Koor's majority holding: The new enterprise will involve a total investment of £3.6 million in shares and debentures (£720,000 at the official exchange rate of £5.04 to £1). Massey's have put up £25,000, Forgings and Presswork (a subsidiary of the Birfield group) have invested £47,500, and the remainder comes from Koor.

One group of experts is already in Israel, assembling the plant. A second

group is on the way to train workers on the spot and get things running. The plant will be in full operation by March or April of next year.

The managing director of Massey's, Keppel Massey, has just returned from Israel, where he has been supervising the final stages of the plant, and he gave his impressions to a meeting of Jewish industrialists in Manchester's Midland Hotel last week.

Faith shared: The main reason that led his firm to invest £25,000 in the project, he said, was that he and his company shared the Israelis' faith in themselves and their determination to progress.

In Keppel Massey's view: "Nothing can stand in the way of Israel becoming the dominant industrial power in the Middle East in the course of the next ten years." The efficiency of management and labour had impressed him.

In his view, Israel stood a very good chance of building up her engineering exports to the mass markets of the Afro-Asian countries because of her reputation as a country which gave advice and technical assistance with no strings attached. These markets could not so easily be developed by the major industrial powers.

Already exporting: Israel was already exporting engineering products, Massey

COMPANY MEETING

DERBY & MIDLAND MILLS (1935) LTD.

RECORD RESULTS

The 26th annual general meeting of Derby & Midland Mills (1935) Limited was held on November 29 at Derby, Brig. C. B. S. Morley, C.B.E., T.D., D.L. (the Chairman) presiding.

The following is an extract from his circulated statement:—

Although the final figure was lower than your Board had anticipated, the consolidated net profit for the year, after provision for taxation and adjustments arising from the subsidiaries acquired in December, 1959, and April, 1960, is £164,528. This is slightly in excess of the previous year which was, in itself, a record in the Company's history.

The second half of the year's trading was materially influenced by the re-emergence of a disturbing world political situation and by the economic measures which were applied at home. These two factors undermined confidence and buyers, generally, showed a marked reluctance to operate with the same freedom as hitherto. Happily your Company was able to counteract the lower profit margins which resulted, by increased turnover; the eventual shortfall of approximately £20,000 in the profit for the second half of the year, as estimated in the Rights Issue letter to Shareholders in February, being mainly due to stock losses arising from Nylon yarn price reductions in March and June.

STEPS TO MEET INCREASING DEMAND

In previous statements reference has been made to the re-organisation which was commenced two years ago in our weaving shed in Lancashire. Although this is by no means complete a satisfactory profit basis has now been established, and it should expand further in the current financial year. Reference has been made, also, to the necessity for new buildings and plant to meet the increased demand for the seam-free stockings which are made in the Belper factory. Since then further additional machinery of the most modern type has been ordered and is now reaching the factory in imposing quantities. Notwithstanding these facts the demand for your Company's products is greatly in excess of the increased manufacturing capacity. Accordingly a new factory is now in course of erection in which it is intended to install a further 200 machines. When this operation is complete the factory will be one of the largest producers of Nylon stockings in this country. The new warp knitting factory at Derby, which will be one of the most up-to-date of its kind, should be in production early in the New Year. The erection of the new warehousing facilities at Bedford is shortly to commence.

Your Board recommends a final dividend of 12½ per cent, less tax, on the Ordinary Capital, increased to £795,516 by the Rights Issue of February, 1961, making a total of 20 per cent, less tax, for the year. This compares with the same rate on the smaller capital of £530,344 in the previous year.

Since these figures were prepared there has been a considerable improvement in the volume and scope of trade. In my last report I commented that "the best is yet to be", and I see no reason, with full knowledge of the Group's plans and potentialities, to alter this prediction. Our problems are closely geared to the economic outlook of the nation. As the country's economy expands, which it is bound to, so will your Company share in the prosperity which that expansion will bring in its train.

The report and accounts were adopted.



ZIONIST FEDERATION CHAIRMAN JACOB HALEVY IN LIGHTER MOOD
At the Colibri stand, during the North London Exhibition of Israel goods

pointed out, and they were competitive in international markets. His company and Forgings and Presswork were not the first two in the field. Other large British companies were already running factories in Israel.

Investment in Israel must be regarded as a long-term venture, Massey emphasised, and he said that he was convinced that anyone investing at this early stage would reap rich rewards in the future, both financial and prestige.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, December 9

GOLDERS GREEN Z.S. Lebeikin Hall, Dunstan Road, N.W.11. Chanukah Evening (last night). Lights by Rev. M. Tashlicky. Speaker: Mr. Janus Cohen. Mr. Mordecai Levene will preside. Members and friends welcome. 8.15 p.m.

Sunday, December 10

SIR BARNETT JANNER, M.P.: Guest Speaker. Consecration of the Lily Caller Room, Jewish Day School and Kindergarten: "Barclay House", 783 Finchley Road, N.W.11. Officiating: Rabbi E. Newman and Rev. M. Tashlicky. Chair: Dr. I. S. Fox. 2.30 p.m.

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BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

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Fri. 8th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Bernard Kops—Speaking Personally. 8.30 Sabbath Programme. 8.30 News Headlines.

Sat. 9th December: 8.15 The Last Night of Chanuka. 8.18 The News. 8.28 Editorial Opinion. 8.38 Melaveh Malka. 8.44 News Headlines.

Sun. 10th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Heritage: The Jews of Corfu. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.

Mon. 11th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 In the Jewish World—A Fortnightly Review. 8.35 "The Ship of the Desert"—Camel Songs from Israel. 8.44 News Headlines.

Tues. 12th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Commentary. 8.30 Newsreel. 8.40 Musical Interlude. 8.44 News Headlines.

Wed. 13th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 "As I See It"—by Sol Temkin. 8.30 "I Want to Know"—Listeners Question Kol Zion's Panel. 8.44 News Headlines.

Thurs. 14th December: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Literature in Israel: A Monthly Magazine Programme. 8.35 Five Hundred Words: Hebrew Lesson for Beginners, by Mordechai Kamrat. 8.44 News Headlines.

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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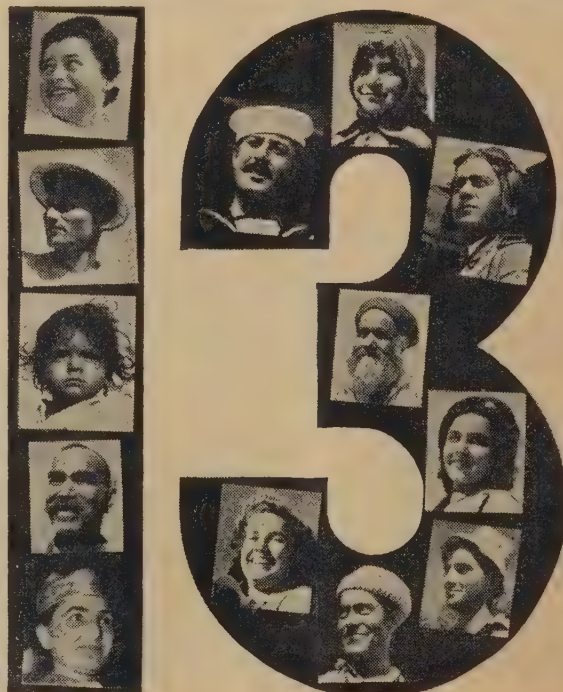
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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.1. Hyde Park 2286/7.

SUPPORTING PLATFORM FOR NEW APPEAL: ARYEH NESHER AND RACHEL HUBNER

Two newcomers to J.P.A. campaigning last year made a profound impact on audiences throughout the country, and they are to return to Britain for further speaking tours early next year. The J.P.A. administrative committee announce acceptances of their invitations by Dr. Aryeh Nesher and Mrs. Rachel Hubner, the former to spend two weeks here commencing the third week in February, and the latter for a similar period one month later.

Their task will be to acquaint the community with the facts on the current development of the immigration problem. They are at present undergoing an "inside" briefing on this subject, interviewing the newcomers and looking over their homes and jobs in development areas. Dr. Nesher and Mrs. Hubner will come fortified also with the most complete possible estimate of the financial obligations involved.

New approach: Gradually the picture of the new campaign to be launched officially by Major-General Laskov is evolving. Because plans are still in their initial stages, we can only say at present that this will be a "new look" campaign, and will endeavour to force its message more powerfully than ever before on this com-

munity, and win in return contributions on a scale greater than any previously.

We require today to do something radical about breaking through the level of contribution, which has been more or less stationary at £1,800,000 for the past two years. This undoubtedly is a significant share of the burden which falls upon Diaspora Jewry, but it is by no means the maximum that could be achieved, and it still does not reflect 100 per cent giving in Great Britain and Ireland. A new approach is called for, and campaign methods are being critically examined by leading J.P.A. officers in London and the Provinces. The question is also being explored of bringing further personalities from Israel in addition to Dr. Morton Berman and those announced this week.

Nesher's odyssey: The special advantage of having Dr. Nesher with us again is his deep, personal understanding of the immigrant psychology. He was himself a refugee who emerged from the Displaced Persons camps in Europe as a natural leader of the refugees and their fearless spokesman when negotiations with the European occupying armies were required. Dr. Nesher's own odyssey started in Bukovina in 1941, when he began a circuitous journey to Palestine by way of Chernowitz, Poland, Germany and France.

Between 1944-47 he spent his time in the D.P. camps and took charge of welfare work that brought him into contact with the American army and U.N.R.R.A. headquarters in Munich. He visited Switzerland, France and the U.S.A. Yet with all this, he could travel to Palestine in 1948 the proud possessor of a doctorate from the University of Munich.

Dr. Nesher was already a member of Haganah and his special qualifications were used during the War of Independence, when he was made national education officer for recruits from abroad. He has since served with high distinction in free Israel. His responsibilities have been mainly concerned with man-power problems, productivity and new town development, sometimes in the office of the Prime Minister, sometimes at the Ministry of Labour. He has lately acted as a consultant to private industry.

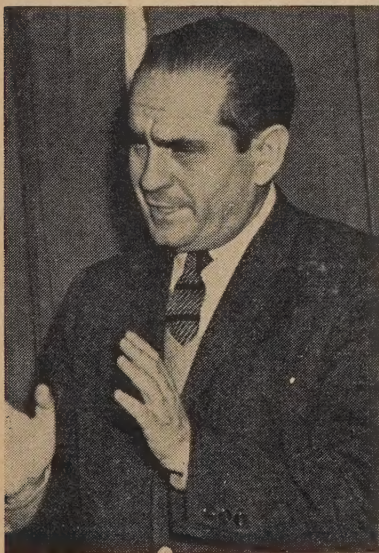
All-rounder: Those groups which will



Mrs. Rachel Hubner

this year be addressed by Rachel Hubner will be fortunate in having as their guest a woman all-rounder who is a master of both the spoken and the written word. Mrs. Hubner made her reputation as a journalist at the same time as she went into welfare work in pre-war Palestine. It was almost automatic, therefore, when the Women's Army Corps of Israel was founded, that Rachel would be called in at the very beginning of the new force. Her experience in the British Army served her there in good stead, because she was the first Palestinian Jewish girl to achieve the rank of major in the A.T.S. This was at G.H.Q., Cairo, and the promotion was awarded her after commanding companies in which Palestinian and British girls were combined. Rachel had been educated in Britain, and those with long memories will recall that she returned here soon after the war for a fund-raising mission on behalf of the Keren Hayesod. Later she worked as a publicist in the information department of the Zionist Congress when this took place in Basle.

Work with immigrants: The years that followed Israel's independence gave Mrs. Hubner her best opportunities. She liked working among immigrants, and newcomers were arriving literally in their hundreds of thousands. She had a profound respect for such organisations as WIZO and Hadassah, and she has served them both in Israel and abroad.



Dr. Aryeh Nesher

J P A - J N F NEWS

BRIDGE FANS GET READY

A ladies section of the J.N.F. Bridge Tournament has been initiated in Liverpool. This was announced by Mrs. Rixi Markus at a meeting of the organising committee at the home of Mrs. Henny Gestetner last week.

London launchings: Meanwhile, further meetings have been held to inaugurate the 1962 National Tournament.

In Finchley, a large gathering was present at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Lewis, to form committees for that district and Golders Green. Last year's Golders Green champion, J. Kersley, was elected to the Chair, with R. Lewis, treasurer and secretary. Finchley's chairman is S. L. Samson, a newcomer to the Bridge effort.

R. Michaelson and F. N. Nabarro, Hampstead's winners last year, are leading this district competition, while in Hampstead Garden Suburb, the following have been elected: Joint chairmen, R. Swimer and S. Tibber; treasurer, S. Wayne; secretary, A. Zackheim. An experiment is being conducted here in the form of a consolation tournament run by the local committee.

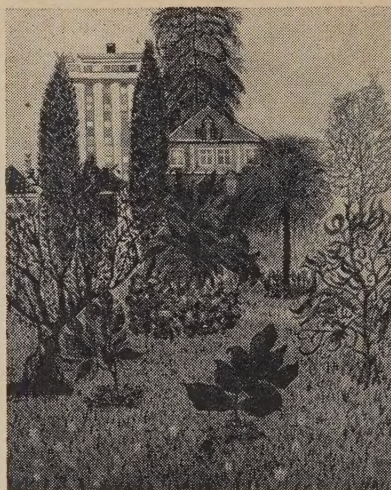
Forty Bridge enthusiasts attended the Ilford home of Mr. and Mrs. L. Acton to elect its representatives: Chairman, H. Rothschild; treasurer, D. Baskin; secretary, I. Rose.

A new district committee has been formed to cover Hackney and Stamford Hill with Dr. J. Stern, chairman; secretary, M. Schenkein; treasurer, A. Flansberg.

It is hoped that a Southgate team will participate this year, led by J. Shaw and B. G. Wortman.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Lionel Eric Moss and Ann Marjorie Rosen, on the occasion of their marriage inscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rosen and Mr. and Mrs. David Moss; Gloria Forland and Warner Fox, on the occasion of their marriage by Mr. and Mrs. N. Forland; Sam Samuels on the occasion of his 70th birthday, by Liverpool Zionist Central Council; Mr. George Wilkes, on the occasion of receiving the M.B.E., by members of the Newcastle Branch of the Association of Jewish Ex-Servicemen and Women; Leon Sassoon on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by Mr. and Mrs. Jack Benardout; Mr. and Mrs. Victor Rosnick on the occasion of their ruby wedding anniversary; Jonathan Meredith Smith on the occasion of his Barmitzvah, by his grandmother Mrs. Yetta Smith; Harold Weinberg, by the committee of the Deserving Charities Organisation.



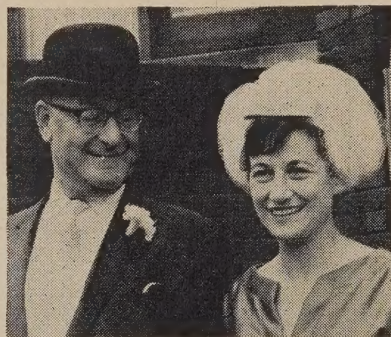
"View From the Garden of Hotel Castagnola, Lugano" by Dr. Ph. Tuttnauer. This picture, one of three exhibited by the artist at the exhibition arranged by the International Medical Congress in June of this year in Turin, has won for Dr. Tuttnauer a silver plaque. Dr. Tuttnauer is well known to our readers for his work in association with the Edwina Mountbatten Forest.

FINCHLEY

The Finchley J.P.A. committee have received a donation of £500 from the Finchley Combined Aid Committee.

TICKETS SOLD

Ealing J.N.F. Commission announce that all tickets for their Gala Performance of "Critics Choice" at the Vaudeville Theatre on Wednesday, December 13, have been sold.



Cllr. Lewis Cohen and his bride, seen here leaving Synagogue after their recent marriage, were tendered a reception by colleagues of the Brighton and Hove J.P.A. Committee last week, when Sydney Bellman presented them with a silver menorah. Also present at the reception was Erella Hod, "Miss Israel."

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

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N.W. LONDON: Mrs. Brains, 11 Eyre Court, N.W.8, £8.0.0. Mr. M. Kano, 34 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £7.5.6. Mr. White, 107 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £5.12.6. Mr. R. Cen, 10 Stockleigh Hall, N.W.8, £4.4.0. Mr. M. Clements, 35 Acacia Road, N.W.8, £3.12.6. Mr. I. S. Lazarus, 55 Northgate, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £3.9.6. Dr. Bernard Cohen, 5 Northwick Terrace, N.W.8, £3.8.0. Mr. S. Huberman, 39 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £3.6.6. Mr. B. Segal, 124 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £3.5.4. Mrs. Lyon, 4 Middle Field, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8, £3.4.0. Mr. B. Felix, 99 Boydell Court, St. John's Wood Park, N.W.8, £3.2.6. Mr. L. L. Roth, 54 Lyndale Avenue, N.W.2, £3.0.0. Mr. H. M. Stone, 83 Avenue Road, N.W.8, £3.0.0. Mrs. A. Modlinger, 2 St. Stephens Close, N.W.8, £3.0.0. Miss B. Kaye, 37 Ormond Terrace, N.W.8, £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. West, 23 Viceroys Court, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £3.0.0.

Mr. I. Wieselberg, 18 Tarranbrea, Wilkesden Lane, N.W.6, £2.19.9. Mr. M. Gillard, 94 Pennine Drive, N.W.2, £2.16.6. Mrs. P. Gee, 86 Brondesbury Road, N.W.6, £2.12.11. Mr. Feller, 6 Manor House Drive, N.W.6, £2.11.6. Mr. H. Epstein, 51 Northgate, Prince Albert Road, N.W.8, £2.11.6. Mr. Bloomfield, 43a Acacia Road, N.W.8, £2.10.0. Erna Krama, 44 Pattison Road, N.W.2, £2.7.4. Mr. M. Jacobs, 58 Eyre Court, St. John's Wood, N.W.8, £2.5.0. Mr. A. Neiss, 39 Wilkesden Lane, N.W.6, £2.5.0. Mr. K. I. Apsley House, Finchley Road, N.W.8, £2.3.6. Mr. H. Gaventa, 17 Wellington Court, N.W.8, £2.3.0. Mr. B. Goodman, 29 Eyre Court, N.W.8, £2.2.6. Mr. D. Gedalla, 27 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £2.2.6. Mr. J. Cousins, 40 Kingsmill Terrace, N.W.8, £2.10.0. Mr. S. Seidon, 52a The Avenue, N.W.6, £2.0.0. Mrs. M. A. Webber, 45 Viceroy Court, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Albert, 26 Viceroy Court, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Leopold Heilpern, 11 Viceroy Court, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. E. Kamlish, 13 Fettes House, Wellington Road, N.W.8, £2.0.0. Mr. Norden, 3 Bentinck Close, N.W.8, £2.0.0.

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